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THE NEW CANADIAN

An Independent Weekly for Canadians of Japanese Origin

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KING REVIEWS NISEI SOLDIERS IN ITALY

King George VI and Lieut.-Gen. Mark W. Clark, congratulate two Japanese American soldiers, Sgt. Hideo Kaichi, Honolulu and Pfc. Paul K. Tehara, Olympia, Wash. after personally awarding them the Silver Star for gallantry in action.

In an impressive review which took place at 5th Army headquarters on the Italian Front on July 28, the King inspected the 2nd Battalion of the 442nd Combat Team, which is composed almost entirely of Japanese Americans. The 442nd unit includes a majority of the more than 10,000 American-born Japanese serving with the U. S. Forces. Into it recently was incorporated the Nisei 100th Infantry Battalion which went into action at Salerno and has since fought through almost every major action from the Volturno to Rome. (Army Signal Corp Photo).

Courtesy of the Pacific Citizen.

Segregation And Dispersal?

MacNamara Confers With Collins

CALGARY, Alta.—Very few evacuees will be able to return to former homes on the Pacific Coast at the end of the war under the government's dispersal plan, Arthur MacNamara, National Selective Service director and deputy minister of labor, intimated to the Canadian Press last Tuesday.

Mr. MacNamara came west from Ottawa to inspect the labor supply for harvesting on the prairie, and continued on to Vancouver Thursday to confer with George Collins, commissioner of Japanese placement.

In Vancouver, Mr. Collins said he would seek direct information from Mr. MacNamara in regard to the segregation and dispersal policy.

He said the whole Japanese question would be reviewed completely when the Ottawa official arrived.

Mr. MacNamara also told the Canadian Press in Calgary that he believed a Dominion-wide employment bureau would grow out of the wartime machinery of National Selective Service to serve during post-war rehabilitation.

Not Awarded Scholarship Due To Regulations

EDMONTON, Alta. — A former Vancouver Nisei, Henry Hasegawa, won signal honors in attaining the highest marks in the departmental examinations for Grade XII for the Province of Alberta with an average of 93.7%.

Although he was entered as a candidate for the Tegler Scholarship for Medicine, he was not able to qualify for the award due to a ruling which states that "three years in a Alberta high school is required before eligible for the scholarship." The scholarship was awarded to the next three ranking students.

Back To School Across Canada:

Most Normal Opening In Years

School bells across the country rang again this week, and responding to their call, hundreds of second generation youngsters and not a few third generation, joined the parade back to classrooms in the most normal school opening in three abnormal years.

The largest number of pupils are again enrolled in elementary schools provided by the federal government in the interior towns. Here they study under a curriculum almost identical with ordinary B.C. schools.

Enrollment in centres at Tashme, Lemon Creek, Bayfarm-Slocan, Popoff, New Denver, Kaslo and Rosebery totals an estimated 2400 pupils. This is slightly smaller than a year ago because of the movement of families away from the towns and the closing of Sandon.

Similar special schools are also functioning again in self-supporting projects at Christina Lake, Minto, Bridge River, Lillooet, McGillivray Falls, Taylor Lake and Moose Lake.

MANY IN LOCAL SCHOOLS

Throughout other parts of interior B. C. evacuee school children have been admitted to local schools, paying fees in some cases. In places, however, the children have been barred, especially where accommodation is crowded.

Although numerous changes have taken place in the teaching staffs of interior towns, the majority of Japanese Canadian young women who perform these duties have returned to their jobs. They now boast considerable training and experience. A number of new appointments have been made, chiefly from among high school graduates of last June, who attended the training school at New Denver. These teachers are paid a monthly stipend of $40 and $45.

Elementary education for evacuee children in Greenwood is again chiefly in the experienced hands of the Sacred Heart School, sponsored by the Catholic Church.

A survey of the towns indicates that facilities for high school education though still severely restricted have been greatly expanded since the settlement of the towns. Both in Kaslo and Greenwood, pupils are enrolled in local high schools, paying tuition fees to local school boards. In all other centres, church-sponsored schools are making use of correspondence courses and facilities have been enlarged to meet increasing enrolments.

It is understood that the question of high school education in Alberta, where evacuee pupils are assessed a [illegible] fee of $7, is still under discussion. In that province the federal government pays a sum of $55 per child to the Alberta schools. This applies, however, only to grade school pupils and both governments have refused thus far to accept further responsibility.

In Manitoba, all school charges are borne by the provincial government and local school districts.

(Please turn to Page [illegible])

Kunio Hidaka Editor Of "Allied Labor News"

Well known for his interest in the labor movement, a former Pacific Coast Nisei, Kunio Hidaka, son of Mr. and Mrs. Hidaka of Kaslo, is editing a small labor publication, the "Allied Labor News" in Kingston, Ont.

The paper is the official organ of the Kingston Allied Labor Committee, which is composed of representatives from six international trade unions, both A. F. L. and C. I. O., with locals in Kingston. Hidaka who graduated from the University of B. C. in 1940 has been taking up post-graduate work at Queen's University, where he also edited a student publication on current public affairs. Prior to going east, he served on the welfare staff of the Security Commission in New Denver, Slocan, Lemon Creek and Greenwood.

Town Meeting Advocates Franchise For Chinese

VANCOUVER, B. C.—The Town Meeting held last Friday at the John Goss Studios agreed that Chinese should be granted full franchise rights because there is "no room for a double standard of citizenship in Canada", according to a report in The Vancouver Province.

"Immigration policy based on a quota basis would minimize the possibility of a serious condition of economic rivalry developing in the labor sphere, and once this is prevented, the occasion for distrust and fear would pass away," Frank Monahan, secretary of the Laurier Club said.

Stoppage of all Oriental immigration until the present groups are assimilated was urged by William Bate, journalist.

Labor Supply Exhausted;

Evacuee Workers Play Key Role in Production of Interior B. C. Food Crop

By T. Umezuki
(Japanese Section Editor of The New Canadian)

VERNON, B. C.—Throughout the whole interior dry belt, from Grand Forks near the international boundary, through the fertile Okanagan, north to Kamloops, the harvesting of a record food crop has strained every available labor source. And a reporter's survey of the entire area reveals that Japanese Canadian workers are playing a key part in the production and marketing of essential farm crops.

So great is the need for hands, and so evident the value of labor service, that agitation against the employment of evacuee workers has been almost non-existent this year. Although such feeling was rife only a year ago, it has dropped now only to an occasional protest from certain urban interests and organizations, and from the weekly press.

LABOUR SUPPLY EXHAUSTED

The evacuee labor supply, in fact, has been exhausted according to a statement by George Carter, secretary of the North Okanagan committee, which allocates farm help to the various growers.

Mr. Carter said the committee had received "a large number of applications from district growers, requesting additional Japanese help," but that no further help was available.

This is true in spite of the fact that in addition to pre-war residents and evacuees settled under annual permits, the labor force has been bolstered by large numbers of seasonal workers from the interior towns.

Contingents of women and older men from Slocan and New Denver are now being accommodated in temporary farm camps in the Okanagan area. Similar numbers from Tashme have gone to aid in the canneries, hop fields and orchards of the Kamloops district. Numbers of high school students from the towns are also remaining until the peak of harvesting has been passed.

Prevailing wage rates are paid to all evacuee workers. These range from 60 cents per hour in the Penticton district, to 40 cents in the north Okanagan, where steadier work brings in approximately equal gross returns.

CROP EXCEEDS EXPECTATIONS

This year's bumper fruit crop is exceeding all expectations. Early apples are completed and the picking of the MacIntosh, the most important variety, is now underway. The Mac rush will impose the greatest strain on the labor supply, and efforts are being made to secure city workers to help in the orchards and packing houses on a part time basis.

Pickers are receiving seven cents a box, a little higher than last year.

Although vegetable harvesting has passed its peak, much still remains to be done. Tomatoes have been slow in ripening, owing to the lack of sunshine, and considerable damage to vegetables from insects took place this year, so that the vegetable crop has not kept pace with the bumper fruit production.

DECLINE IN AGITATION

It is noteworthy that the decline in agitation has helped greatly the feeling of security among resident evacuee workers and more settled labor conditions undoubtedly have aided production.

Growers, of course, have always welcomed needed workers. Even in the cities and towns, merchants welcome evacuee shoppers and trade, and while agitation has come chiefly from the urban centres, many observers suggest that the exclusionist movement has been largely a minority one.

Thus it is expected that a renewal of the permit arrangement due to expire again November 15 will be almost automatic, perhaps at least for the duration of the war.

OLD SETTLERS BETTER OFF

What is likely to ensue once peace returns is still a large question. It does not appear that permanent residence on an extensive scale will be practicable or desirable. But in some districts there are a relatively few families so well settled in respect to homes, employment and schooling that this may not be impossible for them. Especially is this true of those who settled immediately after the war and before evacuation became general.

There is the unmistakable impression that those who have been resettled the longest have achieved the happiest conditions,—a fact that is borne out in every relocation area and one which should not be lost sight of by "ghost town" people.

At the same time the critical need for evacuees to display the most exemplary conduct as good Canadians, to be discreet and far-seeing in their efforts to avoid criticism and cultivate improved relations with their neighbors is extremely urgent.

Wide Variety Of Opinions As Press Comments on New Policy

KASLO, B. C.—Newspapers all the way across the country have shown keen interest in the announcement of official government policy to deal with the so-called "Japanese problem." Opinions have been widely varied, as the following sampling of excerpts from editorial shows.

FAR EASTERN CANADA SAYS

The Moncton Transcript voices an opinion from New Brunswick:

To deal with these people, Mr. King has announced, a careful survey will be made after the war, with special attention to those born in Japan. All who are classed as unfit for Canadian citizenship will be sent back whence they came. That is a just and moderate way of dealing with them. Those who are permitted to remain will not be allowed to congregate in British Columbia, as they did before the war. That also appears to be a wise precaution, although it will add to the difficulties of the Japanese Canadians who must find new homes in a country where any Japanese will still be viewed with suspicion, and will create difficulties for the communities in which they seek to settle. Since Canada permitted a certain number of Japanese to enter the country, to settle here and raise families, the Dominion has a responsibility for those who have behaved themselves which cannot be avoided. The lot of the Japanese who remain in Canada may not be a happy one, but those who have been certified by the government must be treated with tolerance and humanity.

Elmore Philpott's syndicated column is published in the Glace Bay Gazette, in Nova Scotia.

There never was any practical possibility of the shipment to Japan of the entire group of persons of Japanese racial origin. [illegible]

(Please turn to Page [illegible])

The New Canadian

P. O. Drawer A Kaslo, B. C.

An Independent Weekly Organ Published as a Medium of Expression Among the People of Japanese Origin in Canada.

Tom Shoyama — Editor & Publisher
Takaichi Umezaki — Japanese Section Editor

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They Can Be Loyal

Not a little of the wartime feeling against Japanese Canadians has been whipped up and maintained by extremist spokesmen, who make use of every opportunity to air bigotry of the unhealthiest kind. In large part the terms in which they express themselves are so preposterous as to indicate an almost insane hysteria. Sometimes these spokesmen are placed in positions of public responsibility, but they carry on campaigns of hate and bigotry, founded upon nothing but fantastic imagination and wilful distortion of the truth.

The favorite line of attack, of course, is to charge every Japanese Canadian, or at least a large majority, with disloyalty to Canada. They insist—on what grounds only their own imaginations will reveal—that first generation Japanese immigrants did not leave their homeland to better their own economic conditions, but were sent out as agents of world conquest after the opening of Japan by the western powers. Typical is the recent comment by the Edmonton Bulletin. In an editorial entitled, "They're All Disloyal", the paper puts forth the unmitigated falsehood that even Canadian-born Japanese "are required to journey to Japan, when they become adults, to take an oath of loyalty to the emperor," and that "fully 90 per cent of Canadian-born Japanese actually fulfill this requirement." The Edmonton paper, for some strange reason, has pursued the same phobia since Pearl Harbour. It insists that Japanese immigrants left Japan as "agents of the Imperial Japanese Government" and that consequently "there are no loyal Japanese."

Some vivid evidence which shows up this viewpoint for the sheer rubbish that it is better than our words could do appears on the front page of this issue. True, the soldiers with Japanese faces being reviewed and decorated on Italian battlefields by King George VI are American soldiers. But obviously, if as the Bulletin claims, immigrants to Canada were "agents", immigrants to the United States would have been "agents" too. And if there can be "no such thing as a loyal Japanese" in Canada, the same situation would apply in that country. How then can the Bulletin explain the 10,000 American-born Japanese serving with such great distinction in the United States army, or even the handful of Albertan-born Japanese serving with the Canadian forces.

Had government policy in Canada followed the same lines as it did in the United States, that handful would have had substantial company from Canadian-born Japanese from the Pacific province.

Occupational Concentration

There is widespread recognition that the congregation of the Japanese Canadian minority group in British Columbia's coastal area was a chief factor in the suspicion and ill-will directed against it. Not only were over 95 per cent of the people of Japanese origin in Canada settled within the province, but of this percentage a major portion was resident in the area of substantial population centred about the city of Vancouver. And this relative concentration—which still amounted, however, to only about 20,000 people—was no doubt all the more obvious because insistent social and economic forces had created a number of clearly-defined "Japanese communities."

But of greater underlying importance was the fact that these same forces had created a concentration in a small number of occupations which thus gave rise to ill-feeling on economic grounds. The natural dispersal of an immigrant group into varied fields had been severely restricted in the case of the Japanese, both because of their racial and cultural traits and the barriers imposed by prejudice. Through the historical processes of half a century, therefore, a high percentage of the gainfully employed were occupied in four directions: labor in forest product industries; small-scale operators in fishing; proprietors in a restricted few lines of low-capital business establishments—corner groceries, corner cleaners, cheap lodging houses; and near-marginal farmers in the production of small fruits. In these few occupations the concentration and resulting economic competition gave surface substance to racist alarums, and undoubtedly influenced many non-prejudiced people to view the Japanese minority as a "problem."

This is not the least of the lessons which need to be borne in mind in the implementation of the dispersal program. Geographical re-distribution will be important. But it will be equally essential to avoid a very natural tendency to place too many workers in the same occupations, often in the same locations, in such a manner that it takes on the appearance of racial economic competition. The sugar beet project was a notable example of occupational concentration, and it is only fairly recently that substantial numbers happily are moving from that work to various more suitable occupations. But there is a clear possibility that similar concentrations, if on somewhat smaller scale, may occur, whether in sawmills, orchard work, steel foundries or dry cleaning plants. They need to be guarded against, perhaps even more than geographical congregation within a limited area.

From Coast to Coast

NISEI VOICES

By Y. H.

TORONTO, Ont.

We sat on the porch drinking ginger ale and munching nuts. The nuts were mixed and you were supposed to eat them accordingly. I have never yet seen a box of mixed nuts being eaten without the peanuts being left to the last.

For two weeks the city had blistered in the heat wave and for two weeks the people had gone without sleep. Instead they sat on all the front porches of all the houses in the city and cursed the heat and cursed the government and patiently explained to anybody who would listen why the war in Europe was going to end this year.

Aeroplanes, they said, aeroplanes! That's what they need. Fighters and bombers by the thousands. Without planes, they are helpless. And the Huns haven't got them. We'll be in Berlin before winter. You mark my words.

So they agreed that the war (people were careful to make a distinction between Europe and Asia) was going to end in '44. But I don't imagine any two persons ever agreed on how or why it was going to end.

And like everyone else that evening, we were winning the war, while sipping the ginger ale and eating nuts.

• • •

You just wait and see, the Allies are going to blast the Balkans wide open and sail up the Danube into Austria and Bavaria. And before we know it the war will be over.

Naa . . . you're crazy. The Russians will move into Berlin before we do, or don't you read the newspaper?

Oh hell . . . what's the diff . . . whoever does it, we're behind the eight ball no matter how you look at it. Did you read in the paper about what some of those fellows in the House of Commons said about us today?

Yeah, I read it. What I wouldn't like to do to guys who go about preaching fascist race hatred in the guise of democracy! I wonder what happened to Wilson? Remember him . . .

You know, this evacuation hasn't been a bad thing when you take everything into consideration. I kind of liked it. Remember out at the coast, everybody was just interested in the next basketball or baseball game. And how everybody used to go steady for years, but nobody ever got married or even thought of getting hitched. Now look, before we know it, everybody will be married or at least engaged. It's getting so a guy can't get a date anymore. It's getting downright lonesome. Incidently, don't you think it's time you were looking around.

It's like I told you. I nearly asked a girl once, but at the last moment I turned yellow. You just can't ask a girl to marry you. You've got to take into consideration a lot of things. When I ask a girl to marry me, I want to be able to make a down payment on a house at least.

Oh, I don't know. If you love the girl and the girl loves you,

(Please turn to Page 7)

Letters to the Editor

Parental Co-operation

Editor, The New Canadian . . .

In your issue of August 26, you draw attention to the need for the cooperation of parents with evacuation town school teachers. As a teacher in Lemon Creek High School, I should like to pay tribute to one example of parent cooperation which I consider outstanding.

Last year we were confined to the use of the Public School building in those evenings and Saturday mornings when it was not needed for community entertainment, and while the Public School staff always gave us what cooperation they could, the arrangement was in many ways unsatisfactory. Therefore, our P. T. A. determined that this year we should have facilities for a good proportion of daytime instruction.

That meant sacrifice. It meant bearing the full cost of the materials for an 18 x 40 foot building, and, as the cash wasn't handy, it meant mortgaging the future of the P.T.A. for that amount. Then the work began. In July and August, countless hours were put in with hammer and saw, and it is still going on, for the parents are not content with making the place serviceable; it must look well too.

I suggest to visitors to Lemon Creek that they stroll over to Cedar Avenue and see this symbol of the eagerness of some Issei to give their children every educational opportunity.

Donald M. Ewing.

Lemon Creek, B. C.

Assumed Superiority

Editor, The New Canadian . . .

The unsavoury outburst in The New Canadian of Sept. 2 by Mr. M. B. Henderson will prompt every honest and decent-minded Englishman to do two things:—

1. To vomit.

2. To feel like apologizing for his Race and for the sheer arrogant brutishness and stupidity of the letter.

The assumption of superiority, the intolerance, the contempt are all in the spirit of the little, mad paper-hanger of Berlin, whose ideas have turned Europe into a waste and slaughter house. The Nazi spirit! I suggest that if one goes to the land of the "Master Race" one will find kindred thought and spirit there.

Mr. Henderson refers to Cornett, Sutherland and Wilson as "thinking" men. They may think—along Hitler's lines. Other men of some understanding and decent ideas of a post-war world think differently.

In the last two years I have come to know the Japanese Canadians well. The more I see and know them, the more my liking and respect. For kindliness and courtesy, hard work, thrift, self-respect and a disciplined, ordered family life, we have nothing to teach them and never will.

In this I find my opinion backed by every thoughtful and fair-minded citizen.

A.P. Allsebrook.

Kaslo, B. C.

Hello There.. with t.m.k.

I read another book by John Erskine called "Give Me Liberty." It deals with the story of an innocent bystander during the ten years before the Declaration of Independence of the Thirteen Colonies in America, and leads up to that dramatic utterance by Patrick Henry: "Give me liberty, or give me death!"

THOUGHTS ON ORANGEMEN

After I'd finished reading, I thought of the U.E.L.'s, those loyalists who clung to Georgian England and fled north to Canada, settling mostly in the southern parts of Ontario. Then just as one thing leads to another, I thought of the Orangemen in New Westminster whose recent resolution favored the removal of all Japanese in Canada, irrespective of loyalties. Naturally, I thought of the origin of those Orangemen.

In the children's Books of Knowledge, there is a brief mention of a Battle of the Boyne, a bloody struggle between the forces of James II and that of William of Orange, one a Catholic, the other a Protestant. To this day is perpetuated the memory of that triumph and defeat. Has the memory of that one battle made the descendants of both sides feel any kindlier each toward the other? Has it?

CAUSE OF WAR

The sequence of thoughts naturally flare out at this point to all the feuds and enmities that have been wilfully kept alive these many hundreds of years by adding to the smouldering fires of vengeance every little kindling of real and fancied injuries. Look at all the antipathies, like sores, throughout the whole weary world! Teuton against Slav, Slav against Celt, Celt against Latin, black against white, Asia divided, league against league! The Jews knocked around by all. No wonder we break out into horrible devastating wars every so often.

What lies behind the Western fear and distrust of Japan? What lies behind the Chinese contempt for the "little brown men"? Why does Japan scorn the Americans? Why do Frenchmen and Germans look back to 1870 and Bismarck to pattern their relations on the hate brewed 75 years ago and past? What of the ever-boiling-over Balkan cauldron of pent-up feuds? What of French Canada that never knew Republic or the Napoleons?

What of the tender spot in the friendship of the U. S. and England, originating in the American Revolution, a war for independence? You find in every instance of international quarrels, that outraged contempt accuses patronizing superiority, the pot calling the kettle black.

To whose advantage is it to keep alive and bitter these past hates?

Even in the United States, generally called the melting pot of races, there remains the bloody ghost of the South's hatred for the damn Yankees; there are still Jim Crow corrals, and Gentile restrictions on Jews: all of which breed strife.

Who gains by these Frankenstein feuds? Who loses? Yes, most of all, who loses?

START WITH A NEW PAGE . . .

As the world grows more air-mapped and radio-close, and speed shortens space, every out-of-the-way nook in the world becomes infected with the boils and carbuncles of a feuding world. Feuds lead to wars. Wars must be victorious. Victory is . . . how much is victory when bought with precious life, with culture, with friendships? Where have we relegated Christ? When peace is come again, (and who does not pray it comes soon?) if we could only start with a clean page, a fresh page, unshaded by ghosts (not nearly as bloody or vengeful as we would have them) of the dead and finished past!

A man could gain in personal stature if he were not burdened by the deeds of ancestors best forgotten. Must he be insignificant, all his life, if he cannot himself do it himself, overshadowed by some great deed of the past or still wear the cloak of blame for another's ill-fame? Lift from him the corroded, the poisonous chains of the past that he may walk free and let no man bind him again with such chains. For, if a man must make his own chains, these are heavy enough alone.

"Of the 100th Battalion's 1,300 men (including 500 reserves), 1,000 had been wounded in action and now wore Purple Hearts. Most remarkable record of all: since the 100th had been organized, it had not a single case of desertion or absence without leave."

—Time Magazine

東部の大パッキング工場
サマービルで働く日本人二十餘名

(グリムスビー通信)サンタリーに家たついでに諸々方々に行つてみるのも一つの楽しみなのでポートドーヴァーには都合三回行つた。しサーァビルに一回、先日はサンマピアのカナダ・パッカー會社に勤務する二十數名を訪ね、職場にトロントの嬢樣諸を見學したのでおつた。サンマピはトロントの中心から十哩程の郊外で郵便局やストア一軒もメラーグも其他二軒やらるの淋しい村舍村である。日本人の住居は嬢建の堂々たるものであるやうだ。少し古くなつてもう各チームは新しく建築を大將るまで張うかへてゐる。此處は日本人二十有餘名の作業を、津村氏夫妻がコックとして働いて居るが・オタガ・パッカートス會社直營のーディングで相當好い給料を支給してゐる模樣である。水は自動式ポンプを備へてあるので二階まで水道式なのだが、ドラッグもなくからい飲水なので飲料水にはならずウエスト・トロントにあるカオタパツカース會社から飲料水をはるばるで來るらしい。カナダ・パッカース會社にもつれて行つて貰つたがすばらしい堂々たる建物で肥料製造から生、豚等の屠殺から肉のパツキング、ソーセージの製造、何でもやつてゐる。晩香坡にあるバーンスの製品も看板にあるだらう。大食堂は重役連のものと勞働者のものと二つあり、注文ずには簡單に出來る。更衣場、シャワーバス、洗面所等すべて見事な設備で申し分はないやうだ。日本人は最低で一時間六十四仙五厘、一日九時間の勞働らしい。作業場の臭いのは一つの難點、きれいに洗つてはあるが—。(太田生)

北部製材所
ギスカムだより

(ギスカム通信)ギスカム・イーグル・レーキ製材所は一日九時間勤めで、製材高は十二萬呎、メントミル内は全部白人で廿五、六人働いて居る。グリンチェーンには日本人六人、セシズ一人、白人二、三人働き、プレナミルには日本人六人、白人十人。ヤードとリーリングカーはカンツタクトになつてゐる。ポライケルンはあるが保田は使用してゐないやうである。ローグは九哩程ある所からフラッタではてんでゐる。十月の末か十一月の初め頃になつたら移動して新しいキャンプに行かれるが今度市でもある。今その方へも日本人が五人行つてはたらいてゐる。ヤンカは相當の多い所で晴天は偏でわうもはや秋の容態樣で朝夕は涼しくなる。

各地の野球

九月九日のレーバーデーにカズローではレモンクリーキ近くのケーゲー製材所チーム及びニウデンヴアーのチームを迎へカズロー全軍との間に大野球試合が行はれた。最初デンヴアーとケーデーが戦ひ八對六で後者が勝ち次にケーデーとカズローが對戰して四對〇でカズロー・チームが優勝し市側から提供の賞金七十五弗を獲得した。

(ケローナ通信)南部オカナガン野球選手權爭奪決勝五回戰の第一回試合ではケローナ・チームがラツランド・チームに十二對十一で勝ち、第二回試合ではラツランドがケローナを十三對三で敗り兩チーム一對一のタイアップとなつたが今までの南部オカナガンリーグの戰績は次の如し

△ラツランド 六勝〇敗
△ケローナ 三勝三敗
△ウエストバンク 一勝五敗

(アイオンスプリングス通信)南部アルバータ日系加奈陀人野球聯盟が組織されて以來ベースボールファンの野球熱は益々高くなつてゐる有樣だが八月廿七日コールデールで行はれたアイオンスプリングス對コールデールの試合は五對六で後者が勝利した。決勝戰まではまだ數回の試合があるが現在のところではコールデール佛青チームが第一位でアイオンスプリングスのワイビーエー・チームが第二位である。

タシメの映畫ご盆

(タシメ通信)タシメ青年團ではボーイスカウト及カブズ援助の資金獲得のため最近三晩に亘つて日本映畫を上映したが大成功をおさめた。案内はユニフォームを着けたスカウトがした。タシメ佛教會では八月廿三日にお盆を營んだが多數の參詣者があつた。八月廿三日には偶にみる雷雨があり半時大の降雹もあり野菜類はメチャくにされたかと思ふ程であつた。

山火事けしに出動せず罰金

(グリンウッド發)當地の日本人四人は就働して居るシーミ附近の山火事消防に駆出されたのに應じなかつた上にパーミットなくしてキャンプ・ファイヤをはじめたと云ふかどで廿五弗宛合計二百弗の罰金に處せられた。

東部の二世優秀生

(ハミルトン發)當地のセントラル・カレヂエート夜學校試驗合格者が次の如く發表された
△哲頭正雄(後藤管)△兵頭千代
△木原トミ

(セイントスピル發)當地のハイ技藝學校試驗の結果が發表されたが藤本克己君は代數と三角に一等賞、幾何と化學に三等賞を得て優秀な成績で合格した。

日高邦夫君が勞働組合機關紙を編輯

カズローの日高巖氏息で、勞働運動に關心を持つてゐる事で能く知られてゐる日高邦夫君はオンタリオ州キングストンで發行されてゐる「アライド・レーバー・ニュース」と云ふ勞働新聞の編輯者をつとめてゐる。同紙はキングストンの合同勞働委員會の機關紙であるが同委員會はキングストンにある勞働總同盟及シーアイオー系六組合の代表によつて組織されてゐるのである。日高君は一九四〇年にビーシー大學を卒業し、クイーンス大學に於て研究を續けて居るのであるが同大學内の學生新聞の編輯にも當つて居る。東行する前にはニューデンヴアー、スローカン、レモンクリーキ、グリーンウッド等のセキユリテーコミションのウエルフエア部に働いて居た。

野菜の罐詰
アルバタで進行

(レスブリッヂ發)日本人も就働してゐるテーバー及び當地のプロレーダー・キャナリーは順調に運轉が續けられてゐるがテーバーでは先だつて天然ガスが爆發した爲め暫らく中止してゐたが先週水曜日から運轉を再開し目下コーンを罐詰にして居る。レスブリッヂでは目下ビーンズをつめてをりやがてコーンやパンプキンの罐詰を始める筈で、野菜類乾燥作業は九月十日から十三日の間に開始される豫定である。

スロカン聖公會のハイスクール

(スローカン通信)聖公會のハイスクールは九月五日から開校されたが、ヴアーノン其他にアップル摘みに出かけて居る生徒に對しては收穫仕事が終るまで特別除外が與へられる。校長はミス・ボウサン、副校長はミス・ヒーグスで敎師は難波、矢野兩氏、杉浦ミチ子孃らである。又スローカン・シテーのハイスクールも九月五日から開校された。

八回も血液を寄附

(ハミルトン發)當市の兵頭正雄君は過去一ケ年間に八回も輸血用の血液を寄附したが恐らく新記錄であらう。

人事消息

■手紙 宮崎ハナ子氏(元晩市パウエル街三二九)宛及び森助九郎氏宛の手紙がニューカナデアンに留置いてある。

■移轉 プリンストン第一キャンプに居た永見精氏はシーエス沿線のモリー(レッド・パス・ジャンクションへ十二哩の地)へ七月十五日移轉して鐵道の仕事をしてゐる▲石諸係衛氏はサンドンよりローズベリーに移轉

■婚約 レモンクリーキの出島留楠氏三女千代子孃とハミルトンの宮坂ロバート君は最近婚約、九月十四日に結婚する答

■結婚 スローカンの高江洲將氏二男重男(ジャック)君にニューデンヴアーの首藤トシ氏長女和子(リリアン)孃(兄の首藤眞喜氏はカズロー在留)は八月廿七日スローカン聖公會に於てセヴオリー牧師司式で結婚、ニューデンヴアー及カズローへ新婚旅行した。二人ともレヴエルストックにすんでゐたが近く東行する筈▲カズローの山崎平次氏長女安子孃とレヴエルストックの土屋一氏長男要(ハーリー)氏は九月一日カズローに於て清水牧師司式にて結婚、仲介人は下高原幸藏、信夫三郎兩氏夫妻、新夫婦はニウデンヴアーからレヴエルストック方面へ新婚旅行に出かけた。山崎孃は看護婦でカズローのクリニック及び同市のヴイクトリアン病院に勤務、土屋氏はクートネー・クラフト・ショップを經營して居て二人とも一世間によく知られてゐる。

■死亡 ステヴストンからグリンウッドへ移轉した中津勸之助氏(六二)は八月廿九日ニウデンヴアーの病院で死去九月三日ニウデンヴアー佛敎會で法要、辻南閑敎師により葬儀執行同地で火葬した▲タシメの西三助氏は同地病院で八月廿日死去、廿二日に通夜、廿三日葬儀を執行

夫 三助 儀タシメ病院に入院加療中の處藥石効なく
に八月二十日午前七時死去仕候段
生前辱知諸彦に謹告仕り候入院中
は度々お見舞を辱し厚く御禮申上
候二十二日お通夜二十三日葬儀執
行の際はご多忙中にも不拘多數ご
會葬被下且遠方の香典並に花輪を
籃き御芳情の程洵に有難く奉存候
一々拜眉御禮申上可き答の處不
取敢作略儀紙上を以て厚くお禮申上
候

八月貳拾七日

(在日本)妻 西 セキ
(同)長女 タエ
(同)次女 ツヤ子
叔父 河口長吉
親戚 河口倫之助 西口長之助 河口春子 妻重十 河口熊嵩 河口武雄 上田友次郎 米田瀬吉 中溝

友人 石田元藏 吉田平助 坂本佐吉 上村晋吉
タシメ親和會
鹿兒島縣友人一同

夫 勘之助 儀本年五月頃より病氣に罹りグリンウッドの病院で療養中の處ニウデンヴアーの病院に二ヶ月前移轉致しましたが藥石効なく八月二十九日午後七時十五分遂に死去致しました段等知己諸氏に謹告致します。九月三日ニウデンヴアー佛敎會に於て淺香、辻兩開敎使により葬儀執行の際ご多數ご會葬を辱しまし電供、花香典等を賜りました事並に有難く入院中グリンウッド及ニウデンヴアー其他各地の皆樣より見舞と共に略儀作ら紙上を以て厚く御禮申上ます

妻 中津ワイ
息(妻) 〃 ノブ子
親戚 友人 一同

御禮

私儀病氣中は皆樣から格別の御配慮に預り深謝致します。幸ひ病氣全快致し目下自宅に於て靜養致し居りますれば乍御事ご休神下さい。一一お禮状差上る可きですが不取敢紙上を借りて御禮申上ます
オンタリオ州イズリントン
龜井田隆志

時計修繕業
▲どんな時計でも保險附で安價に修繕致します。なるべく書留で御送付下さい、値段を書いてレーオーデーで返送致します
● [illegible] repair on any make of watch.
● Please send by registered mail [illegible]
[illegible] TANABE
田邊平五郎

時計修繕業 並に金銀細工業
▲時計材料一切シカゴの各方面より郵送によつて修繕し責任を以て二割用命に應じます
スローカンシテー 重田房造
▲結婚指輪御指環御用命に預れば細密なる見本品ら送呈に御調達申上ます。特に遠方からの御注文にはサイズ御知下されば責任を以て御誂に應じます
Gold and Silversmith
FUSAZO SHIGETA
[illegible] B.C.

▲食料品▲雜貨▲米▲味噌(上製)▲醤油
▲乾物▲バンカチーフ▲切れ地、婦人子供用品
ウエア▲ハンカチーフ
靴下▲日用雜貨▲日本雜貨品
少々宛販賣致します
ピクチュアビュート
購買組合

フルーツ大豊作のオカナガン

澤山の日本人が入り込んでカナダの食糧生産に努力中

オカナガン・ヴァレーの今年のフルーツ類は大豊作でアップルなどはワキの分は既に摘み終へ、來週あたりから愈本格的に摘みはじめるのであるが、野菜類の收穫は最早や峠を越して居る。多數の、昔からの定住農家と開戰以後新に移住した家族と、農繁期だけ臨時にインテリアタウンから入りこんだ學生其他、實際多數の日本人が相當に好い賃金を得つゝ一生懸命に働いてゐる。賃金率は時間働きで南部のペンチクトンは一時間五十仙、ケローナは五十五仙乃至六十仙、オカナガンセンターは四十五仙、ヴァーノンは四十仙ていど度に南方が高いのであるが之は氣候の關係で北方は南方に比して收穫が繼續的にあるので押ならず收入は平均するからだと說明されてゐる。

野菜はトマトやキャベジなどの野菜が害蟲の被害や日光の不足で思はしくない所もあり、それにアーンのワキなどはメキシコ方面から輸入しすぎた爲めマーケットが落ちて待機してゐたほどに出荷できない分もあると云ふことであつた。

働き手はまだ不足

それにしても收穫期の農業勞働者はまだ〳〵不足で、市内商店の店員も昨年のやうに一週間に二日ぐらゐはアップル摘みに狩出される筈で、學童も上級生は十月の中頃までは收穫の手傳ひをするために夏休を繼續することになるであらう。日系人の働き手もまだ〳〵幾らでも要求されてゐるが、ノースオカナガン・コミテー（日本人移人の世話をしてゐる委員會でヴァーノンに事務所がありオカナガンセンター以北のことを處理してゐる）のカーター幹事も「マッキントッシュ・アップルをつみ始めると共に勞働者要求は其の絶頂に達するのだが、勞働者要求は供給し得る數を遙に越ゐてゐて日本人勞働者は殆ど之以上には供給し得ない有樣だ」と發表してゐるほどである。新に日本人の働き手を入れるにしても問題は適當なる住居と殊に子供のある家族では學校關係からであり、既に移住して居る學童等はホンの少數の例外を除いては通學し得てゐるのであるが、何處も最早やルームがなくて之以上は收容しきれないといふ實情である。

タウンでも日本人に反感はない

農家で日本人を歡迎してゐることは勿論だが、タウンの人々とても新聞で傳へられるやうに反感を持つてゐるのでは決してなく、どこでもあるやうに一、二の日本人嫌ひの人々が時々騷ぎ立てゝ問題にするだけで、一般の人々は寧ろ之らの人々の行動を迷惑に感じてゐるぐらゐであらう。しかし乍ら新しく入つて行つた人々が餘程謹重な行動をとつて、かりそめにも非難されるが如きことなきやう注意し、元からの在住者との折合を良くして協力し、戰後にも落着ける可能性ある者は定住し得るやうに今から下地をつくる必要があるであらう？クローナ方面に於ける所謂パーミット問題も形式上では年々更新することになつてはゐても事實上では他の方面と同じく、少くとも戰時中は居留し續ける事が出來るのであり、新聞で騷がれる程での問題は實際上では起つてをらず、移住日本人の心がけと行動如何では可なり落着いた生活を送つて行けるのである。

カムループス地方にも多くの日本人

カムループス地方（主としてノース・カムループス）にも相當數の日本人が農園、キャナリー、製材所等に就働してゐる。こゝにはトマートなどの野菜農家があるほかバッヂ・ヤードもあつてハップつみそしてタシメやスローカンから百名以上の人々が臨時に入り込んではたらいてゐる。トマートのキャナリーにもタシメから多數の娘さんが出動してゐる。こゝでも移住日本人に對する感情はオカナガン方面と同様で、決して新聞で傳へられたごとき險惡さはないのである。

而してオカナガン・ヴァレーでもカムループスでも、家族持の入つて居る住居はインテリアタウンのものなぞと對比べものにならない程に先づ良好と云へるであらうし、特に婦女子の居るキャンプはよく出來て居り、娘さん達に對する世話や監督も行屆いてゐるので親たちは決して心配する必要はない。——（梅月生）

二千四百名の學童

インテリアタウン學校に通學再開

カナダ全國の學校は今週初めから秋の新學期が再開され多數の日系學童も教室に歸つて行つたが其のうちの大部分は何といつても矢張り州政府が見てくれてゐるインテリアタウンの學校であり彼らは其所でビーシー州内の他の學校と殆んど同じ課程を學んでゐる。タシメ・レモンクリーキ、ベイファーム・スローカン、ポプオフ、ニウデンヴァー、カスロー、ローズベリーの各學校生徒は約二千四百名とみられてゐるが、東行者があつたのとサンドンの閉鎖で昨年に比し少し減少してゐる。同じやうな特別な學校は自活移動地たるタリスチナレーキ、ミントー、ブリッヂリヴァー、リルエット、ヂャリツレーフォークス、テーラレーキ、モンテレーキにもありグリーンウッドには教會經營の學校がある。而してビーシー州インテリア各地に移動して居る者は、或場合は授業料を拂つて夫々の地方の學校に通學してゐるが中には教室にスキがないために入學出來ない者もある。インテリアタウン學校の教師には多少の異動があつたが大部分の二世女子達は彼女等の仕事にかへつて行つたし、去る六月にハイスクールを出てニウデンヴァーの夏季講習會に出席し新に教職に就いたものもある。教師の月給は四十弗乃至四十五弗である。

ハイスクール改善

一方インテリアタウンのハイスクールの方はまだ完全といふことは出來ないとは云へ居住地設置當初に比すれば大きな進展をみせてゐる。カスローとグリーンウッドでは授業料を拂つて地方の學校に通學して居り、其他のセンターには教會で經營して居るハイスクールがあつて何れも生徒增加に應じて擴張された。アルバータ州に於ける移動日系人ハイスクール生に對する月七弗宛の月謝徵收問題は未だ交涉が續けられてゐるやうだがグレートスクールの生徒に對してだけは州政府から一人につき六十五弗宛の補助を出して居るもの、ハイスクール生に對しては僅、州政府とも其の遂行を拒否してゐるのである。マニトバ州では斯うした問題は全然なく移動日本人學童も平等に取り扱はれてゐるのである。尚インテリアタウン學校の校長には異動があり次の如く決定された。

△レモンクリーク——東行した内田アイリン孃に代つてニウデンヴァーの永井メリー孃が就任△ニウデンヴァー——ポプオフの田邊ヨシ子孃が轉任△ポプオフ——サンドンの校長だつた鶴浦アリー孃が就任△ローズベリー——東行した岩崎エミー孃の後に落合かよう孃が就任△タシメの井上美惠孃△ベイファームの辻隆氏△カスローの山崎エミー孃の各校長は從前通り。

教師が不足

カナダ内で千二百名

（晩香坡發）九月の新學期に開校出來ない學校がビーシー州内に多少はあるであらうが事態は然う嚴しいものではないだらうとビーシー教師聯盟のチャールス・オーエン幹事は發表してゐる。その代り新校が再開出來ぬかは九月末にならてみなければ判明せぬが平常程ではないだらうと云はれてゐる。米鼻州では既に九百名の新教師を必要として居るがサスカチュワン州では六十三校が閉鎖されてをり、マニトバ州でも百の教室が教師を要しそしてカナダ全體では千二百名の教師不足である。

ニール出馬を斷念

（コートネー發）晩香坡島コモックス・アルバーニ區から過去二十一年間代議士に出てゐるニール氏（國會）は健康すぐれざるため次の總選擧には出馬せぬことになり、其代りにはポートアルバーニ近くで農業をやつてゐるジャック・ギブソン氏が推定されて出ることになつた。

「沿岸に歸れる者は少數」

マクナマラ勞働次官が出晩して

コリンス局長と散在政策を協議

（オッタワー發）政府の日系人散在政策により太平洋沿岸の元の家に歸つてゆける移動日本人はごく少數であらうとセレクチヴ・サーヴィスの首腦であるオタワ政府のマクナマラ勞働次官は當地で語つてゐる。マクナマラ次官は米國に於ける戰時勞務者の狀態を視察[illegible]コリンス氏と會談するのであるが晩市ではコリンス局長はマクナマラ次官と會つたら日本人散在政策に就て職業局から直接に情報を得られるし日本人問題につき全的に協議することが出來ると云つてゐる。

米國の轉任所は當分閉鎖しない

（華府發）米國政府の戰時轉任局長マイヤー氏は同局の情報誌上に於て「西部沿岸に於ける排斥の禍が取除かれるまでは何のセンターも閉鎖する計畫はない。更に其時が來てもセンター閉鎖までには所民の轉任準備に適當な期間を與へられるであらう」と闡明してゐる。尚日系市民三名より『加州歸還權』を要求して西部防衞司令官を告訴した事件は軍部より右三名を危險ならずとして西部防衞區へ歸還を許す事になり訴訟も一先づ却下された形である。

支那系市民にも參政權を

晩市の時事問題討究會で主張さる

（晩香坡發）先週開かれたタウンミーティング（時事問題討究會）では支那系加奈陀人參政權問題に就て討究され、加奈陀の市民權には適當の條件附は許されないが故に支那系市民にも參政權を附與すべきだといふ意見に一致した。スワートモアー・クラブのモナハン幹事は割當制を根底とする移民政策を採用するときは勞働界に於て起る經濟的競爭を減少することが出來るであらうし二度目の如き戰爭を阻止することが出來たら東洋人に對する不信や恐怖を消失するに至るであらうと述べ、新聞記者のコーズ氏は、現在加奈陀に於ける東洋人が加奈陀に歸化することをも東洋からの移民は禁止すべきであると主張した。

人種的偏見

勞働組合で排撃

（オタワ發）全國勞働組合の政治行動委員會は先月トロントに開催して行動綱領を決定したがその中には人種的偏見を非難し排撃する一項もあり、戰後に於ても人々が全的に雇傭され社會的保障を與へられなければならぬと主張し、之らを實現するためのプログラムが立てられてある。

ニューカナデアン

在加日本人の為の獨立不偏の週刊紙

（發行所）ビーシー州カズロー

編輯兼發行者　生山國人
日本文編輯者　梅月高市

（購讀料一部十仙一ケ月四十仙 前金六ケ月二弗一ケ年四弗）

社説

職業的分散の必要

再定住の上に考慮すべきこと

日系カナダ人がビーシー州の沿岸地帯に集結してゐたことが、彼等に對する猜疑と反感の主なる要因であつたことは、一般に廣く認められてゐることである。カナダに於ける日系人の九十五パーセント以上がビーシー州内に居住してゐたばかりでなく、此のうちの大部分のものは晩香坡市及びその附近に住んでゐたのである。そして此の比較的に集結してゐたものが――その數は二萬餘人であつたとは云へ――社會的、經濟的努力によつて「日本人社會」と云ふものを形成してゐた故に、より多く目立つてゐたことは争はれない事實である。

しかしながら、此の同じ力によつて日本人達が狭められたる狭い範圍の職業分野に押込められて、いきほひ集結を起し、それがまた經濟的理由から反感をまき起させてゐたといふ裏面の一層重要なる事實も見逃してはならないのだ。

移民が種々な分野に向つて自然的に分散して行くといふ動向は、日本人の場合にあつては、その人種と文化的特徴及び偏見により加へられた制束のために、甚しく制限されてゐたのである。過去半世紀に於ける歴史的過程を通して日系人の職業は大体四つの方面に向つてゐた。即ち木材關係労働と小仕掛の漁業と制限された範囲内に於ける小資本のビズネス――グロッセリー及キヤンデー店、クリーニングプレス店、ルーミングハウス――及び農業であつたのである。之らの限られたる職業についてゐた結果として再び集結をも來し、それが故に經濟上の競争も人種的偏見論者の注意を喚起することにもなり、偏見を持つてゐない多くの人々にたいしても日本人は「問題」だといふ考へを起させるやうになつたのである。

此のことは日系人の散在政策を進行する上に於て心しなければならぬことである。地理的に分散して再定住することは重要事であるけれども、同時に、多くの労働者が同じ職業に、しかも時折同じ地域内に於て就くことにより、人種的な經濟上の競争を惹き起すが如きことを避けることも、同様に肝要なことであらう。此の職業的集結の最もよい例はシュガービーツ耕作地への移動であつたのだが、近來相當數のものが、より適當なる他の仕事に移つて行つたことは良い事であつた。しかしながら、よしんば在來の如き大がかりなものでなくとも、同じやうな集結がソーミル、果樹園、鐵工場、クリーニングプラント等々に於て起る可能性があることに注意しなければならぬ。此のことは、限られたる地域に地理的に集結することよりも寧ろ一層危険性のあることで、人々が注意しなければならぬことであるのである。

日系カナダ人の忠誠問題

出たらめにすぎる排日紙の暴論

戰時の日系カナダ人に對する反感の大部分は、人種的偏見の叫を上げる有らゆる機會をとらへてわめき立てゝゐる極端な分子によつて煽り立てられ維持されてゐるのである。彼等の上げる叫び声の多くは全く没理的な猜んだ狂的なヒステリーでしか見られぬものである。而して之等の代辯者の中には公けの責任を持つてゐるものもあるのであるが、にも拘らず彼等は全然根據のない、空想的主張をしてこじらへあげた人種的偏見論を續けてゐるのである。

彼等の好んでする日本人攻撃の點は、カナダに居る日系人の悉くは、尠くとも其の大部分は、カナダに對して不忠誠であるといふのである。そして彼等の此の主張は、單に彼等自身の想像に基くものであつて、日本からカナダに渡つて來た一世達は、彼等の經濟状態を良くするためからではなくして、西歐先進國によつて開かれた日本が世界を征服するために日本のエゼントとして來たものであると云ふのである。此の種の叫びの代表的なるものを吾等は最近のエドモントン・ブレテン紙に於て見ることが出來る。同紙は最近其の社説に於て「彼等は凡て不忠誠である」といふ題で、カナダ生れの日系二世さへも「彼等が故郷に還したら日本に行つて皇帝に忠誠を宣誓することを要求されてをり」而して「カナダ生れの日系二世九十パーセントは事實において此の要求を果してゐるのだ」と云ふ無き極端なるデタラメを書立ててゐる。此のエドモントンの新聞は、如何なる理由によるのか、パール・ハーバー以來此の種の忠誠を執ちつゞけてゐる。そして日本人移民は「日本帝國政府のエゼント」として、カナダにやつて來たのだから、従つて「カナダに忠誠なる日系人はないのである」と言つた様な論法をつゞけてゐるのである。

斯の如き、實際お話にもならないやうな日本人攻撃に對しては、る日刊新聞の一面に堂々と掲載されてゐる事實を以て答へる方が有効であらう。イタリー戰線に於て英帝から勲章を受け勲章を授けられたのは日系兵であつたのである。若しエドモントンのブレテン紙が言ふ如く、カナダへの日本人移民が「エゼント」であつたならば、米國への日本人移民も「エゼント」であつたことになる。そして若もカナダに於て「忠誠なる日系人がない」とするならば、同じことは米國に於ても云はれなければならないことになる。然うすると、ブレテン紙は、一萬二千人もの米國生れの日系人が米國の軍隊に入つて戰線に出てつゝあることや、又は少數なりとも云へ、アルバータ州生れの日系二世がカナダ軍に加はつて奮鬪しつゝある事實を如何に説明するかといふことになる。

而して、若もカナダ政府の政策が米國で行はれた如きに從つたものであつたなら、此の少數の日系カナダ兵も、太平洋沿岸の此のカナダ生れの日系兵士による大きな部隊となつたことであらうと思はれるのである。

急進撃する聯合軍

ベルギーを通過してオランダへ

既に獨逸本國にも突入

六月五日北佛海岸に上陸作戦を決行した英米加の聯合軍は僅三ケ月にしてフランスをドイツの覊絆から解放し、ヴェルダン其他フランス内の大要塞を次々に占領してドイツ國境に近づき、北方ではベルギーに進撃して首都ブリユッセル及び軍港アントワープを占領、東進せる部隊はベルギーのリエーヂュを占領後既にドイツ本國内に突入して國境から三哩入つたアーヘン（獨逸の主要交通要路にしてリエージュから廿五哩の北東、ヴェルダン要塞からは七十哩東）を占領したと云はれており、北進せる部隊はオランダ内に進撃してゐる。

オランダもいまに解放される

（ロンドン五日發）聯合軍の進撃が現在の速度で行はれるとすれば去る一九四〇年以來ロンドンに設置されてゐるオランダ政府は一週間ならずして本國に移る事が出來るであらうと云はれる。

（ロンドン五日發）獨逸軍はデンマークから撤退する準備をしてゐるとストックホルム發のラヂオ放送は傳へてゐる。コーペンハーゲンでは文書類を焼却中であり獨逸人婦女子は金曜日までに退去方を命令されたと云ふ。

ブラックアウトを英國で緩和

（ロンドン六日發）過去五ケ年間に亘り英國を暗くしてゐたブラックアウト規則は九月十七日から緩和されてロンドン其他には再び夜も明るくなると保安相から發表された。右は獨逸空軍の英本國襲撃の危險がなくなつた事を物語るものであるが、一方北佛の獨逸軍ロボット爆彈基地の大部分も聯合軍が占領したので此の方の危險も大に薄らいだわけだ。

七百萬人の外國人労働者

ドイツで蹶起の用意と傳へらる

（ニウヨーク五日發）聯合軍總司令官アイゼンハワー將軍は本日獨逸國内に在る外人労働者に向ひラヂオを通じて「聯合軍の獨逸に對する攻撃に協力する為第一の機會に工場を去れ」と呼びかけた。（獨逸國内には七百萬人からの外人労働者が居て蹶起叛逆の用意をしてをり獨逸の秘密警察も其組織を破壞する事が出來ないで居ると云はれるが、是迄も既に聯合軍の空襲の際には工場内の之等外人は組織的なサボタージュをやつてゐるのである。獨逸は征服した國々から多數の労働者を連れて來て強制労働させたはよいが今や國内に叛逆者を入り込ませて居るやうなものでドイツにとつて大きなジレンマではある。

赤軍の活躍

バルカン諸國も次々聯合國へ

西部戰線の聯合軍の疾風的進撃と共にロシア軍も南北一帶に亘つて急進撃、北方のフィンランドは三ケ年に亘つたロシアとの戰争を九月四日停止して平和使節をモスコーに派遣することになつたと傳へられてをり、バルカン方面ではルーマニアの聯合軍側加擔に次で今度はブルガリアもドイツに宣戰を布告、ルーマニア國内に進撃のロシア軍は國境を越えてユーゴースラヴイアに入り、同國反獨勢力たるチトー元帥の軍と手をにぎつたと云ふ。斯てヒットラーのバルカン制覇は片つぱしから崩壊して行く有様だ。

米空軍襲撃を日本で警戒

（パールハーバー四日發）米の航空軍は八月卅一日から三日間に亘り小笠原諸島及硫黄列島のほかウエーク島、マリアナ、カロリン、マーシャル諸島及びフィリッピン等を攻撃して日本の船舶十七隻を撃沈飛行機八十五機を撃破した。

（ニウヨーク發）東京發のラヂオ放送は、米空軍はヒリッピン、台灣、小笠原諸島等日本の外廓を大々的に空襲してゐるが、同時に機頭からもアリューシャンや支那から日本本土を空襲するであらう」と日本國民に警告してゐることを傳へてゐる。

日本海軍六提督が戰死

（ロンドン六日發）本日の東京發ラヂオ放送は、横須賀鎮守府管内に於ける最近の敵の行動により日本海軍の一中將と五少將が戰死した旨を報じてゐる。横須賀鎮守府は太平洋上數千平方哩を管轄してゐるのであるが、右の六提督の戰死が海戰の結果か空爆のためかは判かでない。

夏のトロントから

田中　兼

夏のトロント市はいづこを見ても緑の樹木鬱蒼として、市街總体に風趣を添へる。

大方の住宅區域は、道路の兩側に繁茂の樹木立ちならび、茂る梢を夕陽にかざして照りつく日光を遮り、其の下陰を歩む時青葉は軽くゆれて涼しい風をおくる。街の一端より遠くを見ると、ややうど其の邊りに茂つてゐる樹木の上方に、教會の長い塔が浮き出てゐる眺めは、情緒深ふて畫のなかの景である。

街路の中央にブルバーありて、樹木はそこにも茂る幅廣い大通りのユニヴアシチー・アビニューは一直線にクヰンス・パークに入る。オンタリオ州政廳は此のパークの中心地にありて花園を前に控え講義堂を彼方に眺む。隣接したるトロント大學のおごそかなる石造の建合は、所轄の園とこれに添ふて生へ樹木にてパークと境界をたて、美しい芝生の廣い地面にありて眞に高等の學問所といふ氣分が漂はれてゐる。大學校舎に隣じて立派な建物の博物館などある此邊の雰圍氣は全体に落付いてゐる。

道幅の廣い静らかなセント・クレア街を通る電車の内より、スパダイナ街に近づいた頃、南の窓に目をおくると、數ブロックさきの邊りの密集した樹木のうちよりデコボコの頂きを見せたキャサ・ロマの塔がかしこゝと浮き出たのが視界に現はれてくる。キャサ・ロマは一豪者の夢想のうちに願望してゐた城の實現で、ノーマンとスコットランド城の型をとり、三億の費用と三百人の勞役をもつて三年を費し一九一四年に出來上つたといふが、内部の完成を見る前既に資金に欠乏を來たし、五十の室二十五のオプンファイヤプレース及び十五の浴室設計も全部は完成に至らざりしと。タワーに上りて見渡すトロントの市街はたゞ一瞬のうちにある。

斯くの如き建築の常に伴ふところで、階下の一室より眞上の二階に通ずる秘密の階段、かべの装飾に似せた寶石類のかくし所、又夫人の浴槽にいろ〱の香水が注ぎ落ちる仕掛などあるをきくだけでも一笑を覺ゆる。大理石の床、ゴシック形の窓の嵌められた大きな窓グラスの温室の見事な燒附ガラスの丸屋根は、日ざしの移るまゝに柔らかい感じのある種々の奇妙な彩色が現はれると。温室を仕切つてある一組の戸は、イタリーの古城の型を其のまゝ模型し、ニウヨークにて製作し價格一萬弗ときく。地下室の廣い一部のかべには恰も蜂の巣の如き無數の瓶をさし込む穴ありて、かつて酒類の貯藏所であつた。地下室より長いトンネルが使用人の住む建物やステーブルに通じてゐる。私は此のトンネルを通り抜けて城外に出で歩道に佇んだ時は、一寸方向を失ひ、周圍を見廻してキャサ・ロマの夢の本城を街路を越えた一ブロックあまり彼方に見出だした時は思はずもほゝ笑まれた。

ゆめの城に暮りの日の生活も十年ばかりにして、此の城の持主は妻の死と共にオンタリオ州キングストン附近の街屋敷に退去して今は既に世になき人である。かつて之等の部屋を裝飾したる高價なる多くの器具が競賣に附せられた時は、アメリカ及びカナダの各方面より買ひ手が集つたと云ふ。いまはクエスト・トロント・キワニス倶樂部の手にて、市に遊覧する旅客に開放し、一部はダンシング及びレストラントに使用されてある。

市の南の岸はオンタリオ湖水にて洗はれ、岸邊より遠からぬ湖上に横はる小島は、ハンランポイント、センターアイランド、ウオーズアイランドの三部に區劃され、ハンランポイントにはダンシングホールありて土曜日の夕は若き男女の娯樂地である。センターアイランドは一般的の遊樂地にて、レストラントや小賣店の數も多い。ウオーズアイランドの靜かなる廣き砂濱に、日光に浴する者又岸邊に打寄する高き波を乗越えて興ずる人達を見うける。夏季には之れ等の地に北晩通ひのフェリー形の船が繁げく往復する。此の島の岸邊に立ちて渺茫たるオンタリオ湖の彼方の岸なるナイアガラ半島を望めど其の影だに見えず。この島を遠くより眺めば全面樹木にて掩はれし如く、翠りの木の間に赤い色彩の変つたサンマーハウスがちらりと見ゆるなどまことに風雅である。白塗りの美しい大きい建物のヨット倶樂部は湖岸にくつきりとして、ヨットは風を帆にはらまして靜かにかしこゝと浮游してゐる。

市の地圖をみると、トロント市は數十のパークが適當の距離を隔てゝ市街に散在する。ハイ・パークは、市の西方に在りて、面積廣く地勢起伏して地は一面にみどりの小草にておほはれ、多くの樹木繁茂し、屈曲した滑らかな自動車路が目にとまるほかには、殆んど人工の加へられた影をとめぬ自然のまゝで、落ちつきと大きさを覺えさせる。人々はこゝにピクニックなどに集り來る。秋風肌に冷やかなる頃、人影稀れなる樹の下を落葉踏みつゝ逍遙するたのしさ。私はハイ・パークを愛好する。

ハンヴァー・ヴアレーの淺き谷合ひの河流に小舟を浮かべる人を橋上よりみる。谷の周圍の丘上には、英國風の建て方の美しい大きい住宅が繁茂せる樹間に點々と散在せる光景は豊かにみえる。橋を渡りてゆるい坂路の傍に建てる一軒の古風な家を指示した道路の立札に、オールドミルのターバウス及びダンシングの場所と記されてあつたが、此の家の前に大きい石が立てかけてあるのをみるとオールドミルの文字が此の廣石に刻まれてあるさうである。此の家を廻ぐる石がきにつゝてある紀念物の事蹟に浮き出た文字を讀むに、一五九五年に佛國に生れた一人、一六〇八年にケベックに來り。後にヒューロン及び[illegible]の兩湖を通過して一六一五年に初めてレーキ・オンタリオを發見した。オンタリオに白人の足跡を殘した最初の人だといふ事が記されてゐた。此の谷にある河流はレーキ・オンタリオに注いでゐる故、定めし此の流れに沿ふて舟をこいだことであらうかと思つた。

夏季の終りも目前に迫りつゝある。やがて初秋のおとづれるや之れ等の樹木は一夜にして一斉に紅葉の色びしき葉本と變じ、市街に晩秋景の觀を呈出す。併し其の頃に至ると、市内の教要機關、演習會、大集會、或ひは各商方面の門戸が開かれ、夏季に奪はれた精力をもつて人は時代に生きる兩脳の勢磨に忙しい。

十日間の走り旅（一）

梅月　高市

八月廿五日から九月三日までの恰度十日間、ヘラデーからの親類旅行をすることが出來ました。ネルソン廻りでグリーンウッドに立寄り、ペンチクトンからケローナ、オカナガンセンター、オヤマ、ヴアーノンの各地に脚を留め、カムループスに出で、レヴェルストック廻りでニューデンヴァーから山越しでカズローに戻つて來たのであります。各地で受けた厚情は感謝の涙しやうもない程であり、舊知、新知、先來諸氏に得て色々な話を承はることが出來たのも此の上ない幸ひであります。取敢ず紙上で厚く御礼を申します。

グリーンウッド

グリーンウッドには、二ケ年前の十月末に、ニューカナデアンが晩香坡からカズローに引越して來る前に一日だけ滞在したことがある。あの時は既に木々の葉も落ちて、陰鬱な灰色、山も低く岩の山、グリーンウッド（緑の森）といふからには、それらしい感がうかゞはれさうなものだと思つて居たのが全然反對で、荒涼といふ感じが深かつた。第一殿に日本人が移つて行つた所であり、既に熟悉されてゐる筈ではあつたけれども、何としても、まだ落ち着きといふものは感じられなかつたやうに覺ゐる。

今度行つて驚いたことには、岩山ばかりで緑の木などはないと思つてゐたのに、山のはざまや川べりに相當に木があつて青々として居た。

居住してゐる日本人も、大部分は既に通常の産業に就職してゐて、鐵道、製材所、農園等々にそれぞれ出勤してゐる。從つて此の處では朝から日暮れにかけて以外は、町で日本人の姿を見かけることはごく少い。人々がみんな相當に好い賃金を得て通常産業に從事して居るのであるから、日本人社會内の空氣も自ら違ふやうである。買物などでも思ひ切つてドシ〱と行はれてゐるさうで、老齢、虚弱者のために働けず、メンテナンスによつて生活する僅かない人々は、これに連れだつて行きにくい有様だとも云ふことであつた。

こゝには毎日汽車便があるので日本人が殆ど「必要」とする品なども新しいのが便利に得られる。インテリアタウン居住地の中では何と云つても一ばん便利のよいところである。

學校も教會の方で最初からキチンと設備し、立派な資格のある教師を付けてくれてゐるので、この點では交渉達もあまり心配せずに濟んだし、圖書館も立派なのが出來てゐる。これは日白合同の委員の幹旋により設立されたもので、あり、ライブラリアンが居るので内容も整備して千四百冊からの書物を既に備へてをり、日本語の書物も、ドクター石原が晩香坡から取寄せた各種の全集物、その他いろいろな本が提供されてゐるので日英兩語のものとも可なりに豊富讀書には先づ事缺かぬまでになつてゐる。風紀の上でも、日本人委員會の細心の注意により自衛が保たれてゐるので何等の問題もないものゝ如くである。經濟的生活の順調と共に、人々が圖書館などを一層利用する氣風をつくつて行つたならば、士氣は一段と引上げられて、評判に一層よい感化を及ぼすことにもなるであらうと思ふ。

何よりも嬉しいことは、マカー市長をはじめ市民一般が、移動日本人とよく協力してゐることである。これは勿論、日本人側が赤十字その他各種の社會的事業に協力し、自己の態度を守つてゐるからでもある。マカーサー市長などは、今は廢きよになつてゐる山上の鑛山にある家を解体してグリーンウッドに運び、建直して日本人の住居に提供するほどの積極的援助を示してくれてゐる。同氏が現在でも運營してゐる鑛山に日本人を雇傭すべく色々と運動もしてくれてゐると云ふが、ビー・シー州では東洋人を鑛山に使用する事を禁ずる規則があるため之は思ふやうにゆかねらしい。市内でビジネスを始める事に對しても、現在行はれてゐる同じ種類のビジネスでない限り許されると云ふ。

土曜日の午後ペンチクトン行の汽車の出るまでに、ドクター石原の好意で一商店主の自動車によつてミスドウニーの製材所を見に行く事も出來た。會社の事務所には、ニューカナデアンがまだ晩香坡に於つた頃働いてゐた堅田二郎氏がブックキーパーとしてはたらいて居る。將來のシーピーユー氏は、まだ〱日本人の働き手が欲しいと云つてゐる。戰後までも働いて貰ひたい意向もあるらしいが、此の點について「戰も戰後までの事を推測する事は出來ない」といふ風に述べてゐるやうである。しかし日本人勞働者のためには、いゝチャンスも與へてくれ、事に好意を示してゐるやうではある。

キャンプからグリーンウッドへの途中で、ミスチャナレーキの畔山で「キャー」君と乗り合はせて、あすこの湖ずも色々きいたが、若い人々はレーキの所謂[illegible]もではならいてゐると云ふ。

'These Are Our Parents'

(An excerpt from "These Are Our Parents" by George Morimitsu which appeared in the October, 1943 issue of "Asia and the Americas")

My parents are living today in one of the relocation camps in the American West. Like the other Issei, or first generation of Japanese who came to the United States during the years of greatest migration, they had lived a unceasing toil and struggle, in a land which did not understand them but which, they hoped, would provide for their children all the advantages that they had been denied.

KNOW LITTLE OF PARENTS

There is little that I know of their past. My only connecting link with it would be through the language that we supposedly speak in common. But this we lack and have always lacked since the years we children started learning English at grade school. My mother tongue is English, and theirs Japanese. We have never engaged in long talks as other families do, because we have never understood each other well.

Of my father's past, all I know is what I have heard from my mother at scattered intervals. He came to California from Hawaii at an early age, perhaps when he was twenty. He worked as a domestic in a San Francisco family while going to grammer school, one of that breed of Issei immigrants known as "Japanese schoolboys". I learned of the hardships he had endured, going to school on a breakfast that consisted of a slice of bread and a cup of coffee. A lone hardboiled egg on Sunday. And for spending money, a fifty cent piece once a month. All this my mother told me when I was a young boy, to emphasize how fortunate I was in getting an education on a full stomach. Being a woman with a good sense of humor, she laughed with me in describing the early-day tribulations of my father.

About my mother, I know just as little. We used to have an old snapshot of her holding an American baby in her arms, so I gathered that she had worked for a family when she had first come to America.

Once I heard my mother say in a moment of reminiscence that her family in Japan had included great landowners and village officials. What other personalities ran in the family line, I do not know. For my brother, my sisters and myself, our family line begins in America.

* * *

When we children were still young, my mother taught classes in a Japanese language school to augment the income of my father as a produce commission merchant. Then we moved to the city of Sacremento, where my father had bought a restaurant in the lower end. My mother helped in the kitchen to save the wages that would have gone to another cook.

THEN CAME DEPRESSION

The long hours of work required to keep the restaurant operating daily kept to a minimum the amount of attention my parents could possibly give to the family. But we were fed and clothed and sent to school through the many years that we lived in the back rooms of the restaurant, during which we made the transition from childhood to youth. When the depression slowly settled upon the nation, it paralyzed the business. My father sought work elsewhere to help pay our living expenses while my mother continued to run the restaurant alone. But it was dying a slow death. Finally, one day, while I was still a senior in high school, we were told the bank could not extend the rent for even another week.

That night I told my mother I was going to quit school. For weeks I had seen the worried expression on her face, though she had never disclosed her fear to any of us, but now I felt that I could stand it no longer. Education became secondary in my mind. I told her I would go out and pick grapes in a vineyard down the river for the few weeks of the season that still remained.

EDUCATION COMES FIRST . . .

When I said that Mother became angry. She scolded me as though I were but a child again.

She said that I would continue with my education, no matter what happened to the restaurant. With her, she told me then, the education of her children meant more than anything else in her life. That night, when I went to bed, I cried silently in my pillow.

* * *

Farsighted Isseis Think First Of Nisei Education

I cannot say that all the Issei had the same attitude as had my mother. Some of my acquaintances did not go far in school because their parents did not believe in the value of an education. But the Issei with foresight were to sacrifice their own and even their family's comforts to provide an adequate schooling for their children.

Perhaps they realize how badly they themselves lacked the training for which they had never had the time. Perhaps it was a sublimation of their own youthful hopes into the persons of their children. Or perhaps they wanted their children to get all the preparation they could for the struggle that awaited them in a society where prejudice would disciminate against all but the best of the Nisei.

* * *

THEY GLORIED IN SACRIFICE

The determination of the Issei to give their children the chances denied them never swerved in the face of almost insurmountable obstacles. They suffered and they gloried in the sacrifices they made. They sweated and they slaved without thoughts of personal betterment, of good clothes, homes, cars, so long as they had before their eyes the welfare of their children.

This was the spirit that possessed the immigrant Japanese. They lived in the hopes of their ambitions fulfilled, for not all the Nisei were capable of taking advantage of the opportunities presented them, and not all had the strength of character the nature of the changing world demanded. Lastly, not all the Nisei showed gratitude for the sacrifices their parents had made.

The barrier of language difference in most families kept the children apart from their parents, the cleavage growing wider and wider with the passing of years. The tendency of the Issei to cling to the customs of the Japanese also provided a point of friction between them and their Americanized off-spring, even when the cause of the friction bore no relation to all these customs.

* * *

FUTURE UP TO NISEI

Theirs has been a hard struggle in an unfriendly environment. They are tired and care little what happened next. A relocation camp somewhere on a wind-swept plain is as good as anywhere else to spend the next few years. For some of them the accumulated wounds of the years have left a bitterness in their hearts. Some have expressed a desire to repatriate to their old homeland, even though their American born children should stay in this country. Even though it means that they must start life all over again at their advanced age in a land they have not seen for perhaps thirty or forty years, whose familiar landmarks will have vanished long decades ago.

For most of them, though, there is nothing to do but to remain in America after the war. They realize that they cannot expect to start all over again, working as day laborers and domestics as they once worked, back in another generation. Their only hope for the future remains with their children, the Nisei.

On the Loose . . .

By F. A. M.

RAYMOND, Alta.

"Yard Creek",
Lakeside Villa One,
Kaslo, B. C.

Dear Sir:

Having been confined to bed for the past three weeks by an accident, I have been spending part of the time catching up on my reading and thus came upon a column in the October 9, 1943 issue of The New Canadian entitled "On the Loose" by F.A.M. In it he gives a (or should it be "with a") vivid description of your charming villa and also some rather insulting epithets on your abilities as a cook.

In our first year of beet work, I undertook most of the cooking, for the family and what a chore that was! When the boss forgot to deliver our groceries for a week or so, my sisters (enough of them!) would begin to remark "canned vegetables and biscuits again!" until I would be driven to experimenting with all kinds of mixtures (just between the two of us, the urge to dream up masterpieces is one that has always been one of my peculiarities.) I noticed that when my efforts gave forth good results, they ate without making too much fuss and some of the more tolerant ones would even give me a word of praise. But when the concoctions were slightly unusual,—although at all times edible—they would let out a cry of woe that would have raised the dead on Temple Hill, had they heard it. Although these unfortunate occasions were comparatively few, my reputation as a cook was almost ruined for such is the way of human with "the hand that fed them." As the days grew warmer, the situation grew from bad to worse because here in Alberta, the intense heat has a tendency to affect the appetite of those not yet acclimated. I finally decided that cooking for fussy people in a crowded beet shack with the temperature hovering around 105 degrees in the shade was much worse than thinning beets and looking like a hog that had just enjoyed a mud bath so I persuaded two of the girls to take it with me.

Under this new system, my creative urge (which I privately consider the mark of a genius) can raise havoc only one day in three and I incur the taunts only one third as often as before. Also, I have the privilege of remarking judiciously that this girl's soup is just a little too salty or that one's dressing could stand another drop or two of lemon juice.

Why don't you try this system in your "mansion"? You will find the criticism not quite so ready on the tongues of your fellow lodgers after they have burnt the steak or curdled the soup once or twice.

Personally, I find that limiting my dream recipes to cookies is the safest idea. Cookies can't fall like cakes and if they are slightly hard, they are still sweet so you can always give them to children who will devour them gratefully in these days when candies have joined the ranks of things prehistoric.

I do detest letter-writing but you seemed to be in need of a little friendly advice and sympathy which I humbly offer as a

Kindred Spirit

P.S. Regardless of H.W.I. or Estrellita, don't give up your "master pieces".

Remember that all geniuses (or should it be genii?) suffer ridicule at the hands of lesser mortals.

—K. S.

— 0 —

(Comment to the above letter would be superfluous except to say that Yard Creek is jumping all over the place with joy with his first fan letter. His recent relocation to the eastern front nullifies the carrying out of the "every third day" plan advocated by his Alberta supporter—but it is hoped that the present occupants of the Villa are taking turns at [illegible] with the fry pan—and (gosh, no more [illegible] please!))

T. U.'s Travelogue

Through Greenwood and Midway

(Mixing business with pleasure, our Japanese section editor, Takaichi Umezuki, who recently made a brief sojourn of the Okanagan centres wrote of his impressions of the trip. The following is a sketch of his stopover at Greenwood. This is a first of a series about his trip which will appear in these columns.)

WRITER'S FOREWORD: Beginning the trip through Nelson and by way of Greenwood through the Okanagan centres (Penticton, Kelowna, Okanagan Centre, Oyama and Vernon), and returning by a different route, via Revelstoke, by ferry down the Upper Arrowhead Lake, Nakusp, New Denver and thence home to Kaslo, I completed the round trip in eleven days (August 23 to September 3). During this excursion, I had occasion to meet many both old and new friends. At this point, I wish to extend my sincere thanks to these newly acquired and old friends for the many acts of kindnesses and warm hospitality which was accorded me.

* * *

Looking back two years ago, when we first passed through Greenwood in that late October day, when the evacuation from the coast was just coming to a close, I wondered—no doubt as many wondered—how Greenwood derived its name. Bleak, barren, sparsely vegetated country greeted the traveller's eye. Grey, forbidding-looking mountains surrounded the valley.

A TRANSFORMATION

A transformation seemed to have taken place, when I made the brief one day stopover at Greenwood. I had expected to be confronted with the same dreary countryside, but much to my surprise, green foliage was evident along side of the creek and in the valley, giving the landscape a refreshing and cheerier appearance.

The first "ghost town" to be resettled by evacuees, even two years ago, Greenwood's would be residents were quite well settled in the houses, although at that time minds were unsettled and uneasy with the uncertainty of a fast-moving wartime world.

The whole atmosphere in Greenwood has changed since then. The evacuees have settled down into normal communal life. Most of them are employed in sawmill and logging operations and C.P.R. railroad work. I venture to say that there is no idle, able-bodied adult male in the whole settlement. Each one is gainfully employed and receiving good wages.

The return to normal life is even more stressed by the self-supporting evacuees buying "mesurashii" or novel foodstuffs regardless of the price which people receiving maintenance allowances cannot afford. There is a distinct contrast in the mode of life with the other interior towns in this respect.

A daily shipment of fresh fish—which, to the Japanese household is almost a necessity in their daily life—comes in with the train everyday, lending a more homey touch, a touch of the former coast days on the dinner table.

The schools are sponsored by Christian Churches. Qualified teachers are teaching in these schools and students receive the best of education.

BOOKS FOR ISSEI AND NISEI

A library completed last spring is open to the residents. This library was built through the cooperation of a special joint committee of Japanese evacuees and the local residents of Greenwood. Approximately 1400 books of all type now line the shelves. Also, a collection of classic Japanese fiction and non-fiction books which are the contributions of Dr. G. Ishiwara are available to the Issei.

The conduct and behaviour of the evacuee library subscribers are the responsibility of the Japanese committee, and so far, there has been no complaint of rowdiness or trouble caused by the Japanese in the library.

AN ACTIVE MAYOR

Greenwood resettlers are very fortunate in having Mayor MacArthur. He is a man of action, not merely of words. Not only has he met the evacuees halfway and cooperated in everyway, but he has gone out of his way to help the newly settled people.

When the housing situation was acute, the Mayor went into action. Houses on an old abandoned mine site were dismantled and the lumber brought into town to be re-erected into living quarters to ease the congested evacuee households.

Due credit, however, should be given to the evacuees themselves in maintaining a harmonious relationship with the local residents. The former west coasters have gone all out to assimilate with the occidentals taking part in various activities. They are staunch supporters of the Red Cross and also partake in welfare and social work in the community.

* * *

AT MIDWAY

With only a few short hours left before the train left for Penticton, Dr. Ishiwara managed to borrow a car and so we drove ten miles west out of Greenwood to Miwday where a number of evacuees are employed in sawmills.

Working at the J.W. Sherbinin and Sons, Midway Logging Co., was Seiji Onizuka, former sports editor of The New Canadian in pre-evacuation days. He is the bookkeeper for the firm.

Mr. Sherbinin, the proprietor and manager of the outfit was very pleased with the work being done by the evacuees. New bunk-houses were erected and every assistance has been given by the company to better accommodations for the workers, Mr. Sherbinin said. He also stated that he wished to hire more Japanese workers if he could obtain them.

From the tone of conversation with Mr. Sherbinin, I gathered that he would retain the evacuee workers even after the end of the war.

* * *

With many of the men working at Midway and on the railroad sections, Greenwood is a deserted town on weekdays except for children. Every weekend, however, the "machi" is "nigiyaka", when the men from the sawmills, logging camps and railway jobs (men on section crews return every other weekend) return home to their families.

"NISEI VOICES"

what more do you want? If you stop to figure out all the angles, you'll never be able to ask a girl. She can't wait all her life for you to become a millionaire.

Yeah . . . I guess you're right in a way. But you just can't ask any girl that comes along. Say, what are you doing this Saturday? Any plans? If not, let's go to a dance.

Okay, where will we go and who will we go with?

Anyplace that's cool, and what's the matter with your usual date? Had trouble?

Nothing you would understand. But it's okay. I'll find somebody. Guess I'd better get going. So long . . . see you Saturday.

So long . . . and don't forget to find somebody.

Cont'd from Page 2.

Okay.

* * *

"Nothing you would understand," I'd told him. No, I don't suppose he would have understood. Why should he? He never knew how I felt. Not even she knew. It was a secret locked up inside of me.

The street lamps were dim behind the leaves of the maple trees and the moon cast long shadows across the road. All along the streets the houses stood, dark, inanimate, without semblance of life. I was alone and as I walked I could hear the sound of my heels striking the pavement, [illegible] to the night. There was [illegible] here in my stomach. [illegible] pain of loneliness [illegible] I wanted to lie down and [illegible]

A Letter on Tashme Doings

Dear Emy:

Hello, How's Eastern Canada? Tashme's the same as ever. Just thought I'd let you know the latest events in Tashme society.

The show "Jinsei-Gekijo" sponsored by the T.Y.O. in aid of the Tashme Scouts and Cubs was a great success. This show ran three nights with a packed house each night. The Scouts, in their smart uniforms looked very impressive as they acted as ushers.

The Tashme Buddhist Church held their "O-Bon" services on Sunday, August 13th, and the attendance was unusually great.

RAIN, THUNDER, LIGHTNING

On Wednesday, August 23rd, we had a very unusual rainstorm. It was lovely in the morning, but just past noon, large drops of rain began to fall lazily. In a few minutes it became a regular downpour. Huge columns of water cascaded down from the eave troughs. Then it began to hail, huge half-an-inch hailstones. You should have heard the complaints of the people who'd come into the store for shelter. "My poor cabbages," wailes one. "You mean my cucumbers and tomatoes," grumbles another. It seemed that the entire vegetable crop of Tashme was destroyed. But this storm passed quickly, and by evening, only a fine drizzle remained, accented by the occasional rumble of thunder and flashes of lightning.

The T.Y.O. held an indoor recording musical appreciation session, strictly for the Issei people. Only "naniya-bushi" and "eiga-setsumei", etc. were played. The hall was just jammed with men adn women, both young and old, and a perfectly grand time was had by all.

The Tashme teachers came back from New Denver on August 24. Somehow Tashme seems more lively with these gay lassies home again.

EXCITING BALL GAMES

The ball games are getting "excitinger and excitinger" each day as the finals approach. Tashme is very b a s e b a l l-conscious. The grandstands are always overflowing at each game. It makes me feel like a complete moron with an I.Q. of exactly zero when I hear little six years olds describing the why's and wherefore's of a liner, balloon-ball, and shut-out games. Guess I'll have to brush up on my baseball lingo.

Well, Emy, this seems to be about all the news up to this moment; I'll be writing you all about Labor Day in my next letter. 'Till then, bye now.

"G.O."

No Word on Enlistment Form in Alta.

LETHBRIDGE, Alta.— No official confirmation or instructions on the the special application forms for Canadian-born Japanese wishing to record their desire to enlist in the Canadian army has been received by B. C. Security Commission officials here, reported the Lethbridge Herald last Friday.

Officials of the Security Commission here explained that thus far, none of the 3,000 Japanese evacuees in southern Alberta had made inquiries to them for the special applications.

Before Pearl Harbour, Japanese were eligible for enlistment in Canada's armed forces and about 20 southern Alberta Japanese went on active service. Some of them are now overseas. About a year and a half ago a number of Japanese evacuees in this region presented themselves for enlistment at the local armories but were rejected, the government's policy regarding Japanese enlistments having been altered after Japan went to war against the Allies, said the Lethbridge Herald.

New Accommodations For Giscombe Mill Workers

GISCOMBE, B. C.—A new camp to accommodate the workers at the Eagle Lake lumber Mill is under construction. The builaing which is expected to be completed by late October or early November, is being built by five evacuee workers. The men will move into the bunkhouse as soon as completed.

A number of evacuees are working side by side with the occidentals in the mill. The daily output of the mill is approximately 120,000 ft. on a nine hour working day. Close to forty occidentals are employed besides one East Indian, who is the only one of oriental extraction besides the evacuees.

The evacuees are working on the green chain, in the planer mill, on the dry kilns, yard and loading crews. The latter two jobs are on a contract basis.

Logs are shipped from a logging camp nine miles from the mill.

"PRESS COMMENTS" Cont'd from Page 1

demagogic tricks on the general public.

ONTARIO PRESS COMMENTS

The Windsor Star's comment is reprinted in the Kingston, Ont., Whig-Standard.

"The policy announced is one which is drastic but just. It cannot fairly be called heartless, because it assures loyal Japanese of fair treatment. It is not exhibiting racial prejudice by excluding from this country a people who cannot be assimilated, and who could only aggravate an already acute problem.

Detached reserve features the view of the Hanover, Ont., Post, in contrast to the excitement of the Almonte, Ont., Gazette.

Hanover Post: "Provinces have a certain sphere of responsibility, but the problem has to be accepted and solved as a mechanical problem."

Almonte Gazette: "The Japanese should be glad that they are allowed to live in Canada without any greater inconvenience to their cunning minds and yellow bodies than being moved away from coastal areas . . ."

PRAIRIE VIEWS

From the Regina Leader-Post, comes constructive comment.

There are fanatics in British Columbia who believe that every last Japanese in Canada should be bundled out of the country regardless of birth or national allegiance. Such a procedure would be unjust—a contradiction of the spirit of freedom in preservation of which we are fighting . . .

Most provinces, it is hoped, will adopt the attitude already expressed by the Saskatchewan government, namely that they will co-operate in any national plan of resettlement consistent with prevailing economic and social conditions. Labor and living standards in the receiving province must not in any way be jeopardized."

The Edmonton Journal:

With the Japanese in Canada forming only one-fifth of one percent of the country's population, even if all now here were allowed to remain, the government should not find it difficult to give full effect to the policy outlines by the prime minister.

But the Calgary Albertan believes mass deportation "seems to be the only real solution to the problem of this dangerous and utterly alien minority."

In the Okanagan Valley, the Kelowna Courier declared:

"Until Mr. King, or Mr. Winch, or the others who advocate the dispersal plan, comes forth with some sound scheme of preventing the drift back into B.C.—a scheme which at the same time must not restrict freedom of movement within the Canadian boundaries—until then, the people of the Okanagan and, indeed, the whole of B. C., will view the dispersal suggestion with a jaundiced eye. The dispersal plan is a fine theory, but if it is to be successful in practice, some additional safeguard must be devised.

And the Victoria Colonist:

There are two anomalies in that policy. How can any commission, special or otherwise, determine the loyalty to this land of one born of enemy alien stock? If any Japanese are allowed free in Canada after the war, how can the Dominion stop them moving wherever they want to go, including the foundation of new colonies.

[illegible]

Kaslo Blanks Cady's in Labor Day Meet

Personal Notes

TSUCHIYA - YAMAZAKI

A very quiet wedding took place in Kaslo, B.C. on Friday, September 1, when Yasuko, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Heiji Yamazaki of Kaslo, B. C., was joined in holy matrimony with Kaname Harry Tsuchiya of Kaslo, B. C. eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Hajime Tsuchiya of Revelstoke, B. C. Rev. K. Shimizu officiated.

Baishakunins for the couple were Dr. and Mrs. K. Shimotakahara and Mr. and Mrs. S. Shinobu, both of Kaslo.

The couple left for Revelstoke for their honeymoon.

* *

CARD OF THANKS

Mr. Rikuzo Hoita of Islington, Ont. wishes to extend his heartfelt thanks and appreciation to the many friends for the visits and acts of kindnesses during his recent serious illness. He wishes to inform his friends that he is well on the road to recovery.

* *

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

Mr. Sei Nagami wishes to inform his friends of a change in address to Morey, Red Pass, B. C. He was formerly working at the Princeton No. 1 Roadcamp and since then has been working for the C. N. R. at Morey.

* *

PRISONER-OF-WAR LETTER

A letter through the Prisoner of War Mail service from Camp 101, addressed to Mr. Sukegoro Mori, former Japanese representative in Sandon, has been received by The New Canadian. The addressee is requested to claim this letter at this office.

OBITUARY

KANOSUKE NAKATSU

Kanosuke Nakatsu, age 62, formerly of Steveston, B. C., passed away on August 29 after a lengthy illness at the Slocan Community Hospital at New Denver. Funeral services were held at the New Denver Buddhist Church on September 3. Final rites were ministered by Rev. S. Asaka and Rev. K. Tsuji. Cremation followed.

The deceased is survived by his wife, a son, Wataru, and daughter-in-law, and a grandson in Greenwood.

* *

Deep gratitude is expressed by the family for the words of sympathy and floral offerings of the many friends in Greenwood and in New Denver and many of the other centres.

Greenwood C.G.I.T. Girls Enjoy "Roughing it" At Jewel Lake Camp

By M.B.

GREENWOOD, B. C.—Miss Madeleine Bock's C.G.I.T. groups, of the United Church, the Merry Maids and the Bluebirds, spent a most enjoyable and profitable week in camp at Jewel Lake.

Under the capable direction of Miss Irene Thompson of Vancouver (W.M.S. missionary, now on leave of absence from Trinidad), the groups carried out the regular camp programme as planned for C.G.I.T. groups of the United Church. The day's activities included: Salutation to the dawn, flag raising, morning watch, Bible study, handiwork, campcraft, s w i m m i n g, games, campfire and vespers. In spite of the inclement weather, the campers enjoyed every minute of the week. Besides Miss Thompson, director, the camp consisted of Miss Dorothy Lewis of Vancouver, sports director, Miss Hatsuko Higashi, nurse, Miss Setsuko Iwasaki, cook, Miss Bock, business manager, and sixteen girls.

The camp, which last February was a dream of Mrs. (Kay Smith) Morrow, United Church Girl's Work secretary for B. C., became a reality only through financial assistance and leadership from Vancouver. The campers are greatly indebted to Mrs. Morrow, and to the many friends, both Canadian and Japanese, who helped to make the camp possible.

Vernon Protests

VERNON, B.C. — Complaints that too many Japanese frequented the downtown areas on Saturday nights was registered in a City Council meeting here last Monday.

Nishihara Misses Perfect No Hit No Run Game
New Denver Knocked Out In First Game 8-6

KASLO, B. C.—The Kaslo All Stars played practically errorless ball and held the tiring Cady Lumber nine down to one scratch hit to shut out the visiting team to a 4 - 0 score to win the prize offered in the three team match on Labor Day.

Three teams, New Denver, Cady Lumber Co., and the Kaslo All Stars met to playoff for a $75 purse posted by the Kaslo City Council. The Cady Lumber team and New Denver met in the first half of the doubleheader while Kaslo drew a bye.

The fast-breaking curves and fire-ball of pitcher Naggie Nishihara held the Cady batters down to one hit. The lone hit came from Mike Inamoto, who lofted a blooper over deep short which should have been easily fielded, but dropped in the midst of three fielders, robbing Nishihara of a pitcher's dream game of a no hit, no run game. Nishihara struck out 15 batters, issued no base on balls and allowed only two runners to get to first base. Peerless fielding robbed the Cady team of a couple of sure hits.

Two errors when the Cady left fielder Inamoto and centre fielder "Doc" Yasui lost the ball in flight in the glaring evening sun, put across two unearned runs in the third inning to sew up the game for the home team. Kasloites blasted the offerings of Reg. Kaga for 9 hits.

The team from Northport, Wash. the fourth team which was slated to play was unable to make the trip owing to health regulations at the border.

Score by Innings

Cady Lumber	000 000 000	0	1	2
Kaslo All Stars	002 010 100	4	9	1

Kaslo All Stars: K. Kutsukake c (0-5); M. Baba 1b (2-4); A. Ebisu ss, (0-3); N. Nishihara p (1-4); M. Tanaka 3b (1-3); S. Kai 2b (2-4); N. Hashimoto lf (0-4); S. Akuda cf (2-4); I. Sunohara rf (1-4). 9 hits.

Cady Lumber: M. Inamoto lf (1-4); G. Shishido ss (0-4); Y. Yasui cf (0-3); G. Higashi c (0-3); S. Yoshino 1b (0-3); R. Kaga p (0-3); H. Ishii rf (0-3); J. Kawaguchi 2b (0-3); F. Marubashi 3b (0-3). 1 hit.

SUMMARY: Triples: Sunohara. Strikeouts: off Nishihara 15, Kaga 3. Base on balls: off Kaga 1. Double plays: Kawaguchi, Shishido to Yoshino. Umpires: Murphy and Doi.

In the first encounter, the Cady lumbermen managed to eke out a narrow 8 - 6 victory over the fighting New Denver crew in a tight, evenly matched game. The New Denver team's rally in the closing frames just fell short. George Yoshinaka relieved starting pitcher Shig Okumura in the seventh inning and was touched for two hits and two runs and was the losing hurler.

Yas. Kaga was credited with the win. He allowed 7 hits while his team mates collected 6 hits.

It looked as though the New Denverites would take the Slocan Valley star studded team from Cady's, but weakened in the last half of the game.

COALDALE BUSSEI HEAD ALBERTA LEAGUE PENNANT PLAYOFF BEGINS MID SEPTEMBER

By T. K.

COALDALE, Alta.—Errors in the first inning which allowed four Coaldale runs to cross the plate proved the winning factor as the Coaldale Bussei nine squeezed a narrow 6 - 5 decision over the Iron Springs Y.P.A. team in a Southern Alberta Japanese Canadian Baseball league fixture on August 27.

Yo Nishimura, a former player on the Powell Drug team in Vancouver, held the Y.P.A. team down to 12 well scattered hits. Despite the loss, Iron Springs hurler, Tsug Iwamoto overshadowed Nishimura by giving up only nine hits and making six strike-outs.

Two errors in the first frame gave Coaldale a four run lead, but Iron Springs settled down after that, blanking Coaldale for five innings. No less than four double killings were made —two on each team.

Art Oshiro led the attack for the Y.P.A.'s, blasting out two doubles and a single, Tats Aoki, three hits and Tosh Iwamoto, two hits. For Coaldale, Push Matsumiya, Y. Matsumoto and M. Uyesugi were the heavy hitters, each getting two hits.

Iron Springs	001 010 030 —	5	12	5
Coaldale	100 000 200 —	6	9	3

Batteries: Iwamoto and Araki; Nishimura and Matsumoto.

Lineup—Iron Springs: Mitz Araki c; K. Isogai 1b; Thomas Kanna 2b; Tats Aoki 3b; Nob Abe ss; Terry Ezaki rf; Tosh Iwamoto cf; Art Oshiro lf; Tsug Iwamoto p.

Coaldale: Y. Matsumoto c; P. Matsumiya 1b; B. Senda 2b; T. Shoji 3b; M. Uyesugi ss; G. Oshiro rf; M. Matsumoto cf; M. Kishiuchi lf; Yo Nishimura p.

In the first game of the twin bill the Picture Butte Bukkyo Club 11-6.

The Y.P.A. girls from Iron Spring trounced the Coaldale team to the tune of 14-2 behind the superb pitching of Susie Oshiro in a fastball game which was also held on Aug. 27.

Much enthusiasm has been aroused among baseball fans since the inauguration of the four team Southern Alberta Japanese Canadian Baseball League. With only a few games remaining, the team standings find the Coaldale Bussei on top of the heap with Iron Springs Y.P.A. second. The Picture Butte Bukkyo club is still in the running. Results of the two remaining games will be the deciding factor for a playoff berth. Coaldale Y.P.A.'s have yet to win a game and are out of the pennant picture altogether.

The playoffs will be played around the middle of September when a best out of three series will wind up the season.

"SCHOOLS"

(Continued from Page 1)

Several changes in principalships in interior town schools were made known this week. Mary Nagai, formerly at New Denver, has taken over the large Lemon Creek school, succeeding Irene Uchida who relocated east. The New Denver post has been filled by Yoshiko Tanabe from Popoff, that position being taken by Terry Sugiura, principal last year at Sandon. Kayoe Ochiai, has succeeded Amy Iwasaki at Rosebery, the latter having also relocated.

Continuing in their posts are Mrs. Ryan Inouye at Tashme, Takeshi Yoshi at Bay Farm and Amy Yamamoto, Kaslo.

Kelowna, Rutland Tied In South OK Baseball League Championship Series 1 - 1

KELOWNA, B. C. — After losing the first game of the South Okanagan baseball finals to Kelowna by a score of 12-11 in a closely contested twelve inning game, the Rutland nine returned and swamped the Kelowna team with a 13-3 victory to tie up the series on August 27.

The Rutlanders played a smooth and almost errorless game and gave Kelowna little chance to score any runs. The visitors scored a total of ten runs in the first and fifth innings through faulty fielding on Kelowna's part.

Kelowna started S. Kawahara on the mound, but replaced him with T. Tomiye in the fourth inning. Porky Ito relieved in the sixth inning and finished the game. Kelowna's three chuckers allowed a total of ten hits to their opponents. Nine scattered hits were collected by Kelowna off Morio Koga. Rutland's lone pitcher, but snappy support in the field permitted only three Kelowna runners to get to the home plate.

This is the second game of the best of five series to be played for the South Okanagan Japanese baseball championship. The remaining three games will be played at Rutland on consecutive Sundays.

The South Okanagan League consists of teams from Kelowna, Rutland and Westbank. The final league standing was as follows:

Teams	G.P.	Won	Lost
Rutland	6	6	0
Kelowna	6	3	3
Westbank	6	1	5

Westbank lost out in the semi-finals to Kelowna by a score of 22-15 and the second game by default when they were unable to turn out.